

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

SATURDAY.....JUNE 22, 1861.

(PUBLIC LAWS OF KENTUCKY
Passed at the May session of the Legislature, just published and for sale at the Yeoman Office. Price 10 cents.

The Congressional Elections.

The elections of Thursday, we have no doubt, resulted in the success of the self-styled Union Democrats, in nearly all the districts. We have no fancy for lumbering our columns with the imperfect details. They will doubtless be sickening enough when reported in full; but although we are apparently defeated for the present, we say cheerly to our friends, that we are not conquered and can not be subjugated. After the smoke of battle clears away, we expect to see, even from the present temporary reverse, streaks of sunshine that will encourage our friends to struggle for the day, surely coming, when, in the clouds of carnage, a bright sun and a blue sky will bend and beam over us all—political friends and opponents alike. This is a time to try men's souls; just such a time as tried the souls of our fathers of the Revolution. We have the same cause to fight for—the right of self-government—resistance to lawless tyranny and despotism. Courage and fortitude are the qualities which these bad times invoke on the part of freemen who mean to maintain their freedom—indomitable courage, indexible fortitude. From this very reverse, we can foresee deliverance; out of this untoward present evil, future permanent good will come. The so-called Union members of Congress will go to Washington on the 4th of July. Then will begin their practical responsibilities. They will be then presented with Mr. Lincoln's programme. They will be required to support it. If they do, they will betray and undo their own people. If they do not, they will be spott'd by the Usurper, and, what will be worse, they will return to their betrayed and undone constituents, shorn of all reputation for statesmanship. What then? Will they still submit to the Usurper, or resist? Will they counsel a free and valorous people to lie down in abject submission to the tyranny of a military despot? We shall see. A reaction must come from all this. Kentuckians can die, but cannot be degraded. They have been educated to shun infamy, as the most terrible of evils; and to cherish honor, as the most precious good.

Before the ides of August, the people of Kentucky will appreciate their true position and relations, and they will be prepared to assume and maintain them. With calm eye and unperturbed spirit, we survey the scene; and, with unhesitating confidence predict that Kentucky will yet emerge from the surrounding gloom, and prove herself worthy of the front rank among the votaries of liberty and free government.

We have not the full official vote of Franklin county. The following are the majorities at the several precincts, which we presume to be substantially correct:

For Crittenden.

Frankfort, two precincts.....352

Peek's Mill.....149

501

For Simms.

Forks Elkhorn.....40

Bald Knob.....38

Bridgeport.....16

34

Crittenden's majority.....497

A PREDICTION.—Within a month from the 4th of July, the Union Democratic representatives in Congress from Kentucky, will leave their seats, snubbed, disgusted, dispirited, depressed, and if they dare display it, indignant at the programme of the Usurper's administration. They will talk of peace; they will invoke the spirit of fraternity; they will eulogize the Union; they will laud the patriotism and wisdom of the fathers; they will extol the glory of our republican institutions; they will appeal to patriotism to preserve the best government the world has ever known; they will preach conciliation, propose compromise, pray for adjustment, and implore a restoration of concord and harmony; but it will all be in vain. All talk, all invocations, all appeals, all prayers, will fall on Northern ears unheeded if not unheard. Snoring, and snubbing, and deriding, will be the reception which Northern arrogance will award to all propositions except such as look to the subjugation of the South. For a proposition from any Kentucky representative looking to the stopping of this fratricidal war, will be adopted a substitute requiring men and money for its prosecution; and the Kentucky representatives will be expected and required to accept the latter, on pain of his Dictatorship's displeasure. Mark our prediction! But will even such humiliation cure them of the infatuation which puts any trust whatever in our perfidious rulers?

C. M. Clay addressed a very imprudent letter to the London Times on American affairs, and delivered a still more imprudent speech in Paris, in which, with characteristic spunk and folly, he shook his burly fist in the face of sturdy John Bull, threatening the latter with the devil if he didn't take part with the North against the South for exterminating slavery. That's the English of it. Even some of the Northern press are alarmed at the folly of Cassius.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant-tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimères, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

More Lincoln Guns for Kentucky!
The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 18th says:

Five thousand stand of arms have arrived here from the East, for distribution to the Union men of Kentucky, under the direction Gen. McClellan, Col. Anderson, and Lieut. Nelson. The applications yesterday for arms by Home Guards of that State were numerous.

We believe the number of Lincoln guns heretofore distributed to the so-called Union men of Kentucky, was 15,000. With this new importation, we are blessed with an aggregate of 20,000. We believe the annals of Christendom may be searched in vain for a parallel to this infamous atrocity of lawlessly embezzling guns from the national arsenals and lawlessly distributing them to one class of citizens to be used against another class of citizens of the same State. First, consider the lawlessness of the whole transaction. By the acts of Congress, the arms manufactured by the Federal Government are distributable among the several States *pro rata*, according to their Federal representation. By the same acts, arms distributed to the States, are deliverable to Executive authorities thereof, to be distributed to the citizens thereof, subject to militia duty, according to the regulations prescribed by the laws of the States. The number of muskets allotted to Kentucky under the last lawful Federal distribution, was less than 600. This State is not law entitled to a new distribution; and if it were, her quota would probably not exceed the last.

Now, then, in the light of the law and the facts, consider the enormous villainy of this immense distribution of arms, not to the State of Kentucky or her legal authorities; not to her militia; not to any lawfully organized military forces, responsible to any authority; not even to any Federal forces; but clandestinely distributed to private citizens, calling themselves Union men, picked, pledged, and sworn to as to the use to be made of the guns, Jubilant over the possession of arms thus infamously procured, the organs of the Usurper have insultingly boasted that the Union men can keep down the States Rights men in Kentucky, without the aid of Lincoln's forces.

It is, in truth and in fact, a war of coercion; a war for the subjugation of the South; a war, one of the consequences of which, according to the malignant but delusive hope of its prosecutor, is the *compulsory abolition of slavery*; a war to develop the atrocious theory of John Quincy Adams, propounded many long years ago, harped on continually since by Giddings, embraced by Lincoln, Seward, and the whole body of "irrepressible conflict" dogmatists, and now attempted to be practically enforced by the military power of a Usurper Dictator, and Despot—but a theory sturdily combatted, first and last by that profound jurist, S. S. Nicholas, of Kentucky—the *atrocious theory, namely, that in virtue of the war power and its incidental right to declare and establish martial law, the Commander-in-Chief has the right to decree, declare, and enforce the abolition of slavery*.

Such, we sincerely believe, is the real object of Lincoln's war. The defense of the capital and the preservation of the Federal Government, are mere pretenses. For no sane man can believe that the South can be subjugated or the Federal government preserved by any array of military force. Force applied to such objects is but the manifestation of stupendous folly and madness.

While the Confederate forces must be sternly repelled, the Federal forces ought to be invited to occupy the State, and be thanked by our citizens for such valuable protection. This is the view of armed neutrality already enunciated by the Louisville Journal.

Frankfort Yeoman.

The Louisville Journal doesn't squint at all. It looks straight out of its eyes, and has very good eyes—a useful pair to look with and a handsome pair to look at. As far as the assertion or intimation that the Louisville Journal is in favor of inviting the Federal forces to occupy our State, the author must be ashamed of it if he has grace enough to be ashamed of anything. Common decency requires that falsehoods should not be sent naked before folks. Let their parent-finish them at least with a flap or a fig leaf.

Louisville Journal, 20th.

"Common decency" requires, that when a correction of an alleged error is desirable, it shall be asked for in terms of decency. If the Journal is willing to rest its own reputation for decency on the above form of displaying it, let it so rest. It is none of our concern. But we are concerned in the vindication of our own candor and justice; for we would as lief steal a sheep, or rob a hen roost, or pluck the Journal's laurels, or do any other discreditable thing, as mis-represent that paper, or even wrong the devil. If the Journal would do it, we assure make full atonement by publishing its own correction in its own terms, above, but it might have sought a correction, if any was due, in terms more befitting the decorum which belong to public discussions. So much, in justice to the

Journal.

But we fear, after all, in the light of the experience we have had of the dexterity of that paper in evading true issues, that its apparent denial of our intimation, is not a substantial denial, but a technical or verbal evasion of the substantial charge. For else, how can we or the public reconcile the fact, that while the Journal sternly called on Gov. Magoffin to repel an *imaginary invasion by Tennessee troops*, it did not call on him to repel an *actual invasion by Illinois troops*; and did also denounce as "monstrous," as "treason in treason's most revolting shape," as deserving the *scorn of all men*, the ground taken by the States Rights candidates for Congress, that they would not vote men or money "to carry on the war upon the part of the United States," meaning the war Abe Lincoln is now waging against the South? If all these facts put together do not mean what we supposed, we are willing to be corrected. But the true correction will turn out, in our opinion, to be merely technical or verbal, not substantial. If the Journal means to approve the grant of men and money by Congress to Lincoln, with what face can it deny that such a grant is a virtual invitation to that military dictator to employ the men and money granted, whenever it pleases him? Let the Journal try its hand again and meet the issue fairly and substantially, not technically and evasively; and let it do so, too, in phraseology befitting its proclamation. We may have more to say of this when we shall have more space.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—When the sores first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant-tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimères, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

Defending the National Capital—A Shameless Pretext.

The latest semblance of argument by which the submissionists to Lincoln's usurpations and the virtual supporters of his coercive war attempt to defend their dereliction towards the cause of liberty and law, is the pretext that the war is a war for the protection of the city of Washington, the seat of the national capital, against apprehended attack; and for such defense they say they are willing to exhaust the last dollar in the Treasury and the last dollar in the pockets of citizens, if necessary. Now, let us consider the tenableness of this pretext. Defend Washington from apprehended assault and capture? Was it necessary, for that object, to subjugate Maryland, and, by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, practically enforce martial law? Was it necessary, for that object, to overrun Missouri, a thousand miles away from the capital? Was it necessary, for that object, to establish a camp at Cairo to threaten Kentucky and to insult her by sending out thence marauding parties to pollute herself? Was it necessary, for that object, to invade Virginia, at points far south of Washington? Was it necessary, for that object, to blockade the Atlantic and Gulf ports, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande? Was it necessary, for that object, to lay embargoes on the internal commerce of the States still in the Union? Was it necessary, for that object, to seize the private telegraphic dispatches for three years past; to inspect the mails and sequester private letters; and to appropriate private papers and property?

Candid answers to these questions—and we might propound many more with equal pertinence—will demonstrate the utter absurdity of the pretension that this a war for the defense of the capital.

It is, in truth and in fact, a war of coercion; a war for the subjugation of the South; a war, one of the consequences of which, according to the malignant but delusive hope of its prosecutor, is the *compulsory abolition of slavery*; a war to develop the atrocious theory of John Quincy Adams, propounded many long years ago, harped on continually since by Giddings, embraced by Lincoln, Seward, and the whole body of "irrepressible conflict" dogmatists, and now attempted to be practically enforced by the military power of a Usurper Dictator, and Despot—but a theory sturdily combatted, first and last by that profound jurist, S. S. Nicholas, of Kentucky—the *atrocious theory, namely, that in virtue of the war power and its incidental right to declare and establish martial law, the Commander-in-Chief has the right to decree, declare, and enforce the abolition of slavery*.

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STATES RIGHTS CANDIDATES.—Wm. T. Casper, Esq., for the Senate, in the district composed of Mason and Lewis counties.

Col. Wm. Bradley, for the H. R., in Hopkins.

Dr. A. B. Chambers, for the H. R., in Gallatin.

The Louisville Courier, of yesterday, contains an address to Gov. Magoffin, signed by E. L. Bullock, George C. Taylor, J. B. Ostrander, W. F. Boon, and J. P. Markus, of Columbus, Ky., reciting the atrocious outrage committed by the raid from Cairo on Elliott's Mills, the landing a force at Columbus under the guns of a steamer and tearing down a Confederate flag, and divers other outrages actually perpetrated and evidently meditated by the forces of Abe Lincoln; and solemnly calling on his Excellency to put a stop to such atrocities and maintain the neutrality proclaimed in his proclamation. We may have more to say of this when we shall have more space.

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Any of our readers who may wish a

The Frankfort Yeoman pronounces the action of Western Virginia in seceding from the State, depositing the constituted authorities, and organizing a provisional government, to be madness. In what state of lunacy then does the Yeoman place the Confederates who have seceded from the United States, threatened to depose President Lincoln, and have their provisional government all ready within a day's ride of the Federal Capital, to be organized when it can be taken?

Louisville Journal.

The question thus propounded to us goes to the very marrow of the political dispute which has culminated in this horrid fraternal war. Lincoln does not comprehend the philosophy of our institutions; or, if he does, he is the more criminal, for wantonly ignoring it. This same question, now put to us by the Journal, was virtually put to the country by Lincoln in his speeches on his way to Washington in February. The absurdity of likeing the right of a county to secede from a State, to the right of a State to withdraw from a Confederation, is only worthy of such minds as are usually littled by the name of "county court lawyers." The Journal's question ignores the very philosophy of our institutions.

Has the Journal yet to learn that the States are sovereign, having separate and independent existence; and that counties are not sovereign and have no separate and independent existence? Schoolboys can comprehend a distinction so palpably marked; but it seems that Lincoln and the Journal do not.

Great Battle at Hand!

The latest telegrams—if we can trust them—imply the imminence of a great battle not distant from Washington. The movements of forces of both armies, nearer and nearer to each other, make it probable that a tremendous collision will take place in a day or two. While we shudder at the contemplation of the bloody consequences, we entertain a very confident conviction that the issue of the battle will be in favor of the aggrieved party repelling an intolerable aggression.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Neutral Attitude of Kentucky.

The subjoined official papers will be read with lively interest by the people. They will show with what vigilance and earnestness of good faith Gov. Magoffin is endeavoring to maintain the State in her neutral attitude, and reserve her for the sublime mission of mediator between the belligerents; with what activity, energy, and diplomatic ability Gen. Buckner is carrying out the instructions of the Governor; with what scrupulous respect for the chosen posture of Kentucky, Gov. Harris and Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, are acting; and, it ought to be added, with what honor and good faith, Gen. McClellan, at least, is acting on behalf of the Federal Government. We take great pleasure in recording our sense of the wise conduct of all the officials above named; and we think the publication of the subjoined papers will have, as it should have, a tranquilizing effect upon the public mind:

GEN. BUCKNER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, 1st

LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1861.

Sir: On the 8th inst., at Cincinnati, Ohio, I entered into an arrangement with Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commander of the United States troops in the States north of the Ohio river, to the following effect:

The authorities of the State of Kentucky are to protect the United States property within the limits of the State, to enforce the laws of the United States in accordance with the interpretations of the United States Courts, as far as those laws may be applicable to Kentucky, and to enforce with all the power of the State our obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, as long as the position we have assumed shall be respected by the United States.

Gen. McClellan stipulates that the territory of Kentucky shall be respected on the part of the United States, even though the Southern States should occupy it; but in the latter case he will call upon the authorities of Kentucky to remove the Southern forces from our territory. Should Kentucky fail to accomplish this object in a reasonable time, Gen. McClellan claims the same right of occupancy given to the Southern forces.

He stipulates that if he is successful in doing so, he will withdraw his forces from the territory of the State, as soon as the Southern forces shall have been removed.

This, he assures me, is the policy which he will adopt towards Kentucky.

Should the Administration hereafter adopt a different policy, it is to give me timely notice of the fact. Should the State of Kentucky hereafter assume a different attitude, he is in like manner to be advised of the fact.

The well known character of Gen. McClellan is a sufficient guaranty for the fulfillment of every stipulation on his part.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector General.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEN. BUCKNER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, 1st

PADUCAH, June 10, 1861.

Sir: On the 11th inst., I advised Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, of the agreement which has been entered into with Gen. McClellan, and of the purpose of Kentucky to carry out with the force at her disposal the neutral position which her Legislature and people have assumed. He gave me every assurance that the territory of Kentucky would be respected by Tennessee and the Southern States; and that only in the event of an evident necessity, after the neutrality of Kentucky had been first violated by the United States forces, would any attempt be made to occupy any portion of her territory. His orders to the Commanders of the Tennessee forces are permanent.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector General.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEN. BUCKNER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, 1st

PADUCAH, June 10, 1861.

Sir: On the afternoon of the 12th inst., I reached Union City, Tenn., about twenty-six miles southeast of Columbus, Ky. In consequence of an exciting incident at Columbus on the 11th of that day, I found that the Tennessee troops, under command of Major-General G. J. Pillow, were making preparations to occupy Columbus in force, having been invited to do so by the Mayor of Columbus, who had represented to Gen. Pillow that the place was in all probability strongly occupied by the U. S. forces from Cairo.

We appeal to the slaveholders of Kentucky, in our unarmed and defenseless condition, that they should not only keep a sharp lookout on these unlawful and unconstitutional societies forming through the country for the sole purpose of destroying their property; but they ought to lend us a helping hand in the hour of danger, when Lincoln's muskets are leveled at us by Kentucky abolitionists for daring to express our opinions in a free country.

The highly excited state of the citizens of Columbus and vicinity, and the indiscipline of many of them, at every moment imperiling the peace of the Commonwealth, induced me to use the discretionary authority which you gave me to call into the field a small military force. I regard its presence in this section absolutely necessary to quiet the unhealthy excitement which exists, and to enforce the obligations which the State has undertaken to fulfill.

Inclosed you will find my letter of instructions to Col. Tilghman.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector General.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEN. BUCKNER TO COL. TILGHMAN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, 1st

PADUCAH, June 15, 1861.

Sir: The Commander-in-Chief directs that you call into the service of the State, as soon as practicable, six companies of the State Guard, four of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry.

You will station these companies for the present in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky. Amongst these companies it is desirable that the company of Capt. Lyon be included; and, if practicable, the company at Columbus.

You will assume command of this force in person.

Its general objects will be to carry out the obligations of neutrality which the State has assumed in the contest now impending on our borders.

Your attention will be specially directed towards restraining our own citizens from acts of lawless aggression; and with this view you will hold yourself under the direction of the judicial officers of the district. You will also give protection to all citizens who may claim it, and who may be threatened in their persons, property, or enjoyment of their civil rights.

You will direct Capt. Lyon to proceed at once to Columbus, to make the necessary

preparations for the reception of the force.

Camp equipage will be sent from Louisville.

You will be furnished hereafter with full instructions for your guidance.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector-General.

To Col. LLOYD TILGHMAN, Commanding 4th regiment Ky. S. G., Paducah, Ky.

SECRET OATH-bound Societies for Military Objects.

CAMPDENVILLE, KY., June 14, 1861.

Editors of the Kentucky Yeoman:

GENTLEMEN: I feel it to be a duty I owe

to the good people of Anderson county, and the public generally, to make a plain statement of fact in regard to an oath-bound secret society that has been formed or organized in this country on the 4th inst. The men who formed this society, or rather organized it, are not residents of this county, but haled from the counties of Spencer and Shelby. They stole rather a secret march upon us. The first intimations of this meeting leaked out through a boy only the day before it took place. He said that "there was to be a meeting at the Methodist Church and Mr. Lincoln was to be there and Mr. Lincoln had sent word for Pap to come, and he would give him a gun." Sure enough, what was only considered children's talk, turned out to be true.

They met, and a man who haled originally from the State of New York, acted as grand master. He delivered a speech in which he tried to explain the aims and objects of the society; he said it was to meet and oppose another secret society called the K. G. C. that every session he belonged to the last named, and they intended to precipitate Kentucky out of the Union and force her to join the Southern Confederacy, and it was now necessary to form a secret Union Club and have them armed and equipped by the 4th day of July. Several of our citizens were secretly sworn, one hand pointed upwards, the other resting on the flag.

I have conversed with several other green members, for that was mostly the color of the members they got in this country. The following oath, in substance, was administered:

"You solemnly swear that you will keep everything which is revealed to you by the President of this Club a profound secret; that you will do all in your power to preserve the Union; that you should do一切 you can to sustain the Government. They took our forts." Pick up a Northern paper, the " Tribune," for instance, what cause do they assign that they should subjugate the South? "They have taken off a fort and insulted or f'd." Just so. Mr. Greeley, they have "bitten your hand," consequently you should make war upon them, and steal their negroes if they are. "They are fighting for God's mercy and goodness, bless with abundant harvest, the finest crops known for years, fat beees, fine horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, almost immemorable with the finest and best grass to range on in the world. Such is the correct statement of the affairs of this, my adopted State."

I have been watching the course of events in Kentucky with a great deal of solicitude.

I am sorry to see these noble old patriots,

Union men, still striving to keep the wreck together. It is useless; the old ship of State has been run on to the breakers. Some of her best timbers have been withdrawn, and others that are sound are getting out, from which a noble craft has been constructed of great durability, with a helm that is true and sure, officers and crew of the best material.

I was a Union man so long as I thought there was any chance for a compromise. When I saw there was none, as a true son of Kentucky, I felt it to be my duty to support the cause of the South, and this, my adopted State."

Truly yours,

O. H. P. SCANLAND.

From Wheeling.

WHEELING, June 29.

The morning session was occupied in signing the Declaration, which was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each man or woman came forward to the Secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon, Frank H. Pierpont was

unanimously elected Governor, and Daniel Pabdy, of Marion county, Lieutenant-Governor.

Messrs. Loup, Paxton, Vanwinkle, Harrison, and Lason form the Governor's council.

The election of Attorney-General is postponed until Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of re-education of the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Gov. Pierpont, favoring a

strong militia organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement; fire works, bells ringing, cannon firing, &c. Everybody is rejoicing.

No reliable details are received yet concerning the burning of the bridge near Piedmont.

It is not thought here that the rebels have gathered in numbers.

Major-Gen. McClellan to-day assumes command of the Western Virginia forces. He expects to have fifteen thousand men in the field before Saturday night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

"It is expected that before any passport may be issued by this Government, or by any Consular authority whatever, either to a person about to pass beyond the lines of the United States forces, or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State. (Signed) W. M. H. SEWARD.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, June 11, 1861.

Sir: Numerous inquiries are made at this

Department respecting the late orders of the Postmaster-General. It was not doubted that the wide publicity given to those orders through the public press would furnish ample notice to all postmasters. For further certainty they are again published, as follows:

"The Postmaster-General issued his order of the 27th of May, under act of Congress approved February 28, 1861, suspending the entire mail service, post routes and post-offices in States where 'the postal service could not be safely continued,' namely, the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Virginia, except the western portion thereof, in which the mails were still transported safely.

Where does the Constitution give to Abe Lincoln the power to raise so large an army?

Where does it give him the power to involve the nation in debt to support that army?" I pause for a reply.

KANSAS.

The Suspended Mail Service—Explanatory Circular from the Post-office Department.

The following official document from the Post-office Department explains the orders for the suspension of mail service in the rebellious States.

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